





# The Avalanche.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." People who want the earth should make a note of this.—*Boston Courier.*

If a printing machine were invented many would use it if it did not take too much time from their business to wind it up.—*Whitehall Times.*

In passing the soldier's house bill and making an appropriation therefor the legislature has graciously performed an imperative duty. It is the best recognition of the soldiers' which the state can give.—*Bay City Tribune.*

How fond the world is of that which is in anywise new! Thousands of people will buy the revised Old-Testament which has been opened the covers of their King James version in years.—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Commercial Appeal.*

"Aha!" chuckled the postmaster-general upon hearing that Philadelphia's postmaster lost a tub in the war for the Union. "This is proof that he is an offensive partisan. He fought the Democratic party. He will have to go."—*Norristown Herald.*

"How shall I get a valuable bicycle?" asks a subscriber. "There are a good many ways, but unless he can get one given to him he had better go without it. It is not safe to steal less than \$1,000 nowadays."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Representative Northwood asked the governor whether the bill for the relief of the soldiers' widows complied with the request, and Northwood then appropriated the pen, saying he would keep it as a souvenir, and would not part with it for \$100.—*Detroit News.*

The governor has signed the bill which compels railroads to put upon all new cars or upon cars which are generally repaired a uniform automatic coupling. The railroads are to have their choice from five patents which are to be selected by the railroad commissioner.

"I am going to husband my resources," said an indigent mother to a neighbor who was worrying her life by demanding money.

"I think you had better husband some of my sisters," was the curt reply.

In all this land, with its numberless pagodas of flowers and banners decoration day, was no scene more impressive than that presented in this city when the veterans marched past the house of General Grant, the old hero, standing pale and wasted at his window, saluting the flag and the men who bore it. Many peaceful years of life to the old general.—*New York Sun.*

John Howland, the barber who was a violent anti-slavery agitator, was once with one of his customers, who was an Episcopalian. Finally Mr. Howland said: "Who are you? That knows so much more than the rest of us?" "This man I," said his aged opponent with his face covered with soap suds. "Why, I am a humble praying Christian, you a heathen you!"—*Providence Telegraph.*

The governor of Pennsylvania has received a stinging rebuke at the hands of the Pennsylvania legislature, for vetoing the bill to provide decent burial for indigent veterans of the late war, by passing the bill over his veto, by a vote of 232 to 19. Hereafter the dead heroes who were the blue, and whose misfortune it is to be poor, will not be interred in the potter's field in the grand old commonwealth.—*Blade.*

The Michigan Central has just issued a circular giving summary extension routes and rates to Grayling, Tiffin, Mackinaw City, Mackinaw Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Duluth and Port Huron. The sale of these tickets commences June 1, and runs Sept. 30. Tickets are good to return until Oct. 31, and admit of stop-over privileges at Bay City, Saginaw, or any point north of these cities on the Michigan Central railroad.—*Bay City Tribune.*

History repeats itself in Jordan. Neither Jeff Davis, nor John Thompson nor L. Q. C. Lamar could do without Jordan. When Jeff Davis was secretary of war he appointed a man named Jordan to be a department messenger for personal attendance on the secretary. Afterwards, when John Thompson was Secretary of the Interior, he also appointed Jordan. When the rebellion broke out Jordan followed Jeff Davis to the confederate cause. Now Secretary Lamar has again appointed Jordan to be his messenger. This is fidelity to Jeff Davis and rebellion—rewarded so soon as the democratic party again obtains power.—*Bay City Tribune.*

From all indications, there is fun ahead for the democracy who are fighting to turn republicans out, when the Senate meets next December. It is well to remember in the language of a Washington contemporary: "That the president, his cabinet and party are powerless to make a single one of the many officials on the 'presidential list' without the advice and consent of the Senate."

One H. S. Collector, down East, acknowledges that he is a 'partisan' of the anti-slavery stripe; has sent in his resignation, and steps out—to freedom and pure air. He declares he is a republican, bound to labor for his party and principles, in office or out, and also believes, that in politics, as in love or war, the victors belong the spoils. A healthy kind of republican, he is; that it does us good to hear from him. He may never hold office again, but he will enjoy life better for his independent action.—*Oscoda Outlook.*

A crop report from Chicago, under date of May 31st, in reference to the outlook for winter wheat says: "It is worse than it has been for 10 years and there will be over 200,000,000 bush. less than last year. This only state which gives promise of an average yield is Michigan. While winter wheat in the other states was bare of snow, the wheat in Michigan was well protected and covered, to which cause is to be ascribed the present promising condition of the crop. The state promises to turn out fully 95 per cent. of an average yield."

That old and dilapidated architect, Jefferson Davis, emerges from the oblivion which enshrouds him from the public gaze occasionally, to "yawn" about the sacred monuments of the Republican party upon the Constitution of the United States. Small thanks to Davis that this country has any constitution to be "yawned" upon. If he would hide himself forever in the people would rather have him go. This last act of his life than for all that had proceeded it.

M. Sherman, a farmer near Belknap, Antrim County, has just finished digging about one hundred bushels of potatoes, and pronounces them much better than any dug last fall at the usual time. Several farmers thereabout have heretofore tried the plan of leaving their potatoes in the ground all winter, the deep snow so covering it that there was no danger of freezing. The plan has not only worked well, but three crops have been raised from "volunteers" potatoes missed in digging and remaining in the ground. These yielded from one to four hundred bushels to the acre for two years in succession. Just how long this freedom from the trouble of planting will continue can not be said, but time will tell, as these farmers propose to try it again on the same grounds this year.—*Exchange.*

Since the election of Gen. Logan to the United States Senate, that body stands 41 republicans, including the adjutant, and 34 democrats, with one vacancy. Next month a senator will be elected in New Hampshire to succeed Mr. Blair, who was appointed at the special session to fill a vacancy. Last winter the Oregon legislature failed to elect a senator, but an extra session will probably be convened next fall, and a republican successor to Mr. Slater, may reasonably be expected. The republican majority will then be eight, and the party may look to the retention of the control of that body during Cleveland's entire term. The only possible way for the democrats to overcome this majority is for them to capture five states that are now republican in 1887, and to also retain a democrat from Nevada, the legislature of which is now republican. They may secure democratic senators from Virginia, but it is hardly likely that they can be successful in four Northern states.—*Blade.*

**Abraham Lincoln.**  
The Detroit Post has begun a series of papers about President Lincoln that will give the most intimate history of his private life, and the most important testimony touching his public policy that can be obtained from Mr. Lincoln's surviving intimate friends. Among the writers will be B. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Leonard Sweet, formerly Mr. Lincoln's law partner; Hugh McCulloch, member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet; Fred Douglass; James B. Fry, formerly provost marshal in Washington; Ward Lamon, Robert H. Schenck Lawrence Weldon, an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln; ex-Assistant Attorney Gen. Coffey, and Charles A. Dana, formerly assistant secretary of war. Mr. Dana's paper appeared last Sunday. These writers have been selected from those who were intimate with Mr. Lincoln, both before and after his election, and others will be added to the list on consultation with the foregoing. It is evident that these papers will contain more hitherto unpublished matter regarding Mr. Lincoln than could be obtained from any other sources, and that they will be of striking additions to the war period and to the knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's private and official life. The series, being copyrighted, no other paper in Michigan is at liberty even to make an extract from them.

**Stolen Crops.**  
Stolen crops are those which can be grown out of regular rotation, or be sown after the hay and oats crop have been taken off, which is far better than to allow the weeds to take possession. A practical authority on this subject says: "I have known as much as four tons of dry hay to be taken off per acre from Hungarian grass in six weeks from time of sowing." For this crop after a crop of oats, or wheat, or rye, has been taken from the ground, there is yet plenty of time, and it is just the time to plow and sow with it, because of all plants it luxuriates the best in hot weather. It grows fairly well on almost any soil, but the richer the better. Common millet differs from Hungarian grass only in the form of the head or panicle, which is loose and open, the spike of Hungarian grass. The amount of seed of either kind is a peck to a half bushel per acre. These crops if sown in May, will cut from two to three crops during the season. To secure the best results the ground should be heavily manured, and plowed and harrowed thoroughly, and then the seed be sown in drills twenty inches apart, and when the plants are several inches high the cultivator should be run through the rows.

Fodder corn to make dry feed should be sown about the middle of June, drilled thickly in rows, the usual width for the regular crops, and the ground be prepared in the usual way for corn. The more manure that is used, the greater will be the growth of the fodder. It should be plowed and cultivated two or three times, and if the soil is rich, heavily fertilized and well cultivated, the yield of one of the very best feeders for all kinds of stock will be simply enormous. This crop to make the most and best feed should be cut when in the roasting-ear stage, and be put in shocks in the usual manner, until thoroughly cured.

It is a common mistake to suppose that turnips will grow on any kind of soil and without special preparation. This is a mistake which often leads farmers to make turnips an uncertain crop. The ground should be manured and very finely pulverized, as the seed is small and will not germinate in very cloddy ground. The rutabagas should be sown in drills in June, and cultivated and thinned to about eight inches apart. The common varieties should be sown broad-cast in May, but should also be thinned out and the weeds kept down. A little fresh lime dusted over the plants will free them from insects of every description.—*Stockman and Farmer.*

**Clover as a Fertilizer.**  
Clover has long been deemed an efficient agent in renovating worn out lands, or improving soils that are naturally too light to produce good crops. And as clover will grow in nearly all soils it has become and will be one of the standard crops. Clover is frequently used as a fertilizer for other crops, chiefly wheat, by plowing under green. It is a great conservator of nitrogen, and has good mechanical effect on heavy soils. But it is questionable whether it returns to the soil anything which it does not draw from it. Clover does, however, manage to collect nitrogen from some source, and store it as available plant food for a succeeding crop. Prof. Roberts of Cornell university made a practical trial and test of the amount of plant food furnished by a crop of clover which is given as follows: "Having a field of clover which had been mowed at the usual time, with an abundance of moisture the 2nd, growth started quickly and grew luxuriantly. The field was desired for sowing to wheat and the question was, whether to cut the second crop of clover or to plow it under without cutting. In order to throw some light on the question, the clover from an area of sixteen square feet of average growth was cut and dried, and the roots of the same were dug, washed and dried. The tops contained when analyzed 11.41 per cent. and the roots 9.85 per cent. of moisture. Taking the yield of sixteen square feet as the unit, it was found that there was a yield per acre of air dried hay 8,295 pounds; of air dried roots 1,893 pounds. Analysis of the tops showed a value in nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid of \$16.00; and of the roots of the same materials of \$18.83. The clover was plowed under and the wheat sown. It was found that there was a superabundance of nitrogen in the soil. The mistake was in not cutting and removing the grass, as there was an abundance of plant food without it for the wheat crop."

This test shows that in many cases the clover can be saved and still leave in the roots a sufficient amount of fertilizing material for the wheat crop in the roots of the plants, which in this case largely exceeded in weight, and somewhat in material value, the tops. This field had been cropped under the plow for six years, but with annual manuring, and the clover had stored up the large amount of nitrogen which was available for the wheat. But if it had been cut and fed, much of the nitrogen would have been still at hand

and there would have been over one and one half tons of good stock feed beside. It is quite probable, therefore, that in most cases the clover can be saved for fodder, and the roots plowed over will furnish enough nitrogen for a wheat crop.—*Detroit Post.*

**Notice for Publication.**  
LAND OFFICE, REED CITY, MICH., May 29, '85.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County at Grayling, Michigan, on July 14th, 1885, viz: William Woodburn, Homestead Application No. 1285 for the S 1/4 of Sec. 31, T 2 N, R 4 W.

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**Sheriff Sale.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of F. F. issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in favor of the State of Michigan, against John J. H. H. and John J. H. H., the undersigned Sheriff of said County, will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of June, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described premises, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, containing 1/4 of Sec. 31, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 32, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 33, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 34, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 35, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 36, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 37, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 38, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 39, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 40, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 41, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 42, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 43, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 44, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 45, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 46, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 47, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 48, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 49, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 50, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 51, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 52, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 53, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 54, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 55, T 2 N, R 4 W, and 1/4 of Sec. 56, 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